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PLAN INEXPENSIVE RADIOS FOR RURAL AREAS

DEVELOPS ECONOMICAL RECEIVERS, TELEVISION UNITS -- Izvestiya, No 108, 7 May 50

In 1949, the communications equipment industry greatly surpassed the pre-war level of gross output and the level of production anticipated by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. In 1949, the electric vacuum tube industry sharply increased output of radio tubes, surpassing the production level of 1940 more than twice.

Output of radio receivers for public sale was 68 percent above 1948, and four times greater than in 1940. Antiquated types of receivers were withdrawn from production and replaced by new models of higher quality, such as the Vostok-49, the modernized VEF, the C-4, the Ural-49 radiogramophone, and others.

Last year experimental models were developed and production was organized for inexpensive three-tube network receivers of the Moskvich and ARZ-49 type. These are superheterodyne receivers, with good sound apparatus; they are available in a variety of cabinets. They have great popular appeal because of their fine design, appearance, and accoustical qualities. Both types are considerably cheaper than the SI-235 receiver, which was in mass production before the war, but are of a higher technical standard.

In 1949, the first-class radio receivers Latviya and Belarus' were developed on the basis of the latest achievements in broadcasting technique. The new machines are of much finer workmanship than the previous models.

The most important task which confronts the radio industry is to provide good, inexpensive radio receivers for agricultural communities with no electrical facilities. The basic problem is maximum reduction of the drain on batteries. To meet this need, new economical "pal'chikovoy" (finger-like) radio tubes and the Iskra battery receiver have been developed. The Iskra is a four-tube, double-band superheterodyne receiver. It will soon be in production.

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In 1950, the radio industry must organize series production of a small, economical kolkhoz relay radio unit with universal current supply, for localities both with and without electric service. This also will have economical "pal'chikovoy" tubes. The unit can serve a network which has up to 50 relay points, with loudspeakers especially developed for this purpose.

In spite of recent developments, radio plants have still not been able to satisfy fully the requirements of their consumers.

Completion of work on equipment of the Moscow Television Center is an outstanding achievement in the radio industry. The equipment was developed and built entirely from native materials. The Center has a scanning line of 625. This permits transmission of clear, high-quality pictures. It surpasses foreign television centers (US, 525; England, 405).

The radio industry must also organize production of portable television units which will transmit pictures from theaters, stages, and stadiums.

High standards of clarity have required the development of television receivers for the population on a new technical basis. Specialists have worked out, and plants have organized production of, the following: the Moskvich, the Leningrad--T-1, and the KVN-49 with a 10 x 13-centimeter screen. In 1949, model T-2 with a 13 x 18-centimeter screen was developed. However, the quality of television receivers in series production must be improved, and output must be sharply increased.

Since the war, radio communication has been widely introduced into agriculture. In 1949 the radio industry produced for agriculture 58 percent more radio stations of the Urozhay type than in 1948. At present, many thousands of these stations are operating on the grounds of kolkhozes. Radio communications now play an important part in the life of MTS, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

Last year radio communication was introduced into railroad transport. Small radio stations provide two-way communication between the engineer and the dispatching station.

One of the basic tasks of the Communications Equipment Industry is to put newly designed items into series and mass production. -- G. Aleksenko, Minister of Communications Equipment Industry

APPROVES NEW RECEIVER -- Moskovskaya Pravda, No 39, 5 Apr 50

One of the radio plants has developed a new receiver, designated the Iskra. It operates off batteries and is designed for use in rural localities where electricity is not yet available. The four-tubed Iskra is smaller than the Rodina. It is nicely designed and very simple to operate. The set is available with either 300-hour or 1,000-hour batteries. The tests on the new receiver have been reviewed by the Collegium of the Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry USSR and the Ministry of Trade USSR, and the receiver has been approved for mass production some time this year.

ASKS EXTENSION OF RADIO FACILITIES -- Izvestiya, No 108, 7 May 50

Radio Day was celebrated on 7 May in commemoration of the invention of the radio 55 years ago by Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov.

In the past year alone, more than 70 scientists received Stalin prizes for contributions in radio technology. Three persons were awarded the Gold Medal imeni Popov.

One of the aims for the future is to draw the interest of amateurs, who are potential engineers and inventors. It is to be regretted that so little attention has been paid to this phase in the past.

The Moscow Television Center has been equipped with the best apparatus in the world. However, the output of inexpensive and reliable television receivers greatly lags behind the rising market.

Another aim for 1950 is to produce a radio for every Soviet family. Moscow, Vinnitsa, and Omsk oblasts have nearly completed the task of establishing complete radio facilities, but in many other oblasts the plan is not being fulfilled.

The extension of radio facilities to collective farm villages should be emphasized. However, the Ministry of Communications USSR is concerned only with city and rayon centers. The Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry USSR has still not begun mass output of radio receivers, with tubes and batteries, for villages and collective farm radio units supplied from microelectric stations.

Last year the output of crystal receivers for villages was speeded up. These should be further improved in quality and reduced in cost.

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